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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

MAY 22, 1958

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO TRADE - 1957

Free-World exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1957 reached a record high of 1,459 million pounds. Exports last year were 4 percent greater than the 1,401 million pounds exported in 1956, and 17 percent above the 1950-54 average. (For valid comparisons, the trade of countries now in the Soviet bloc available for prewar years, but not for most of the postwar period, has been excluded from this analysis.)

There was a very significant gain in world trade in oriental leaf in 1957. Total exports from the 3 principal oriental tobacco-producing countries - Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia - increased from 285 million pounds in 1956 to 375 million last year. Flue-cured, however, easily held first place in Free-World tobacco export trade. Total Free-World exports of light cigarette tobaccos - including flue-cured, Burley, other light air-cured, and oriental - made up nearly 80 percent of export trade last year.

Principal Exporting Countries

United States. - United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1957, amounting to 501.0 million pounds (declared export weight), were down 1.8 percent from 1956. The United States, as usual, was the world's largest tobacco exporter in 1957, but the U. S. share in Free-World exports declined to 34.3 percent from 36.4 percent in 1956.

Flue-cured exports in 1957 were only slightly below 1956, and accounted for about 83 percent of total U. S. unmanufactured tobacco exports. There were significant increases in movement of U. S. flue-cured to Australia, the United Kingdom, Thailand, Italy, and France, and substantial decreases for Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, Austria, Finland, and Indonesia. U. S. exports of Burley were nearly one-third smaller in 1957 than in 1956. Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee leaf and Black Fat also declined. Gains were made in Virginia fire-cured, One Sucker, Green River, and cigar leaf. Maryland exports were the largest in many years.

Rhodesian Federation. - Exports from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland dropped sharply in 1957 to 139 million pounds, compared with the record high of 165 million in 1956. Flue-cured accounted for 82 percent of the Federation's unmanufactured tobacco exports in 1957 and fire-cured most of the remainder. British Commonwealth countries took 70 percent of the total exports last year. United Kingdom purchases dropped about 11 million pounds below 1956, but still accounted for 55 percent of total exports. Countries in Western Europe continued as important outlets for the Federation's tobacco, taking 28.9 million pounds last year, compared with 30.1 million in 1956.

Turkey. - Unmanufactured tobacco exports from Turkey in 1957 were at an all-time high of 191 million pounds - up 43 percent from 1956. The United States took nearly one-half of Turkey's exports last year, or 88 million pounds, compared with 47 million in 1956. Shipments to the Soviet Union and other "bloc" countries in Eastern Europe amounted to 50 million pounds in 1957, compared with 35 million the previous year.

Greece. - Greek exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1957, totaling 149 million pounds, were at a record high - up 39 percent from 1956. West Germany, which purchased 51 million pounds in 1957, was easily the most important market. Exports to the United States, at 29.5 million pounds, were at an all-time high. France, Italy, Austria, and Belgium all were large purchasers of Greek leaf. Shipments to the Soviet Union and the bloc countries totaled 14 million pounds in 1957.

India. - Tobacco exports from India declined to about 85 million pounds in 1957 from 93 million the previous year. As usual, British Commonwealth countries took well over one-half of the exports but there was substantial movement to the Soviet Union, the Netherlands, Belgium, and several other markets in Western Europe. India is the Free World's third largest exporter of flue-cured tobacco which makes up about 85 percent of the country's total tobacco exports.

Brazil. - Exports declined to 62 million pounds in 1957, from 67 million the previous year. Brazilian tobacco exports consisted mainly of dark and cigar leaf for use in cigars and dark cigarettes. Western European countries provide the largest market. Spain was the leading purchaser in 1957, with the Netherlands, West Germany, France, Algeria, Denmark and Belgium-Luxembourg also taking substantial quantities.

Other Exporters. - The following among the principal tobacco-exporting countries increased their exports in 1957: Canada, Cuba, Indonesia, and Colombia. The 1957 exports from the Philippines, Italy, Algeria, and the Dominican Republic were lower than in 1956.

Principal Importing Countries

United Kingdom. - In 1957 the United Kingdom retained its position as the world's largest tobacco importer. Its purchases totaled 319 million pounds, mainly flue-cured tobacco for cigarette manufacture. The United States was the principal source, supplying 168 million pounds or nearly 53 percent of the total. Imports from the Rhodesian Federation and India dropped in 1957, but purchases from Canada increased.

Tobacco, unmanufactured: International trade, averages 1935-39, 1945-49, 1950-54, annual 1955-57

U.S. agricultural attaches, office research, and other information.

West Germany. - Duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco into West Germany rose from 155 million pounds in 1956 to nearly 169 million in 1957. Imports from the United States at 64 million pounds were up 5 percent from 1956. Imports of oriental leaf from Greece and Turkey, combined, rose 11 percent from 1956. Purchases of tobacco from the Rhodesian Federation and Canada, primarily flue-cured, totaling 5.0 million pounds, also were larger than in the previous year. Imports from Italy, at 5.1 million pounds, also increased.

United States. - Imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco into the United States in 1957 at 126 million pounds were at a record high. Purchases consisted chiefly of oriental leaf from Turkey and Greece, and cigar filler and scrap from Cuba and the Philippines. Imports are accounting for a steadily increasing percentage of total U. S. usings of leaf tobacco.

Other Importers. - Countries in Western Europe (including the United Kingdom) imported a total of 888 million pounds in 1957 - 72 percent of Free-World imports. Countries increasing their purchases last year included the following: Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Ireland. Declines from 1956 were noted for Austria, France, Italy, and Denmark.

Other major importers which took more tobacco in 1957 than in 1956 included Egypt, Thailand, Australia, and Hong Kong.

Imports for the countries reported in the accompanying table are consistently smaller than exports for a number of reasons: (1) some tobacco may appear twice in world exports, i.e., as exports from the country of growth and as reexports from the country of original destination; (2) Free-World exports to Soviet bloc countries do not appear as imports into the bloc since import trade figures for these countries are not available; (3) a number of countries whose imports materially exceed their exports are not included in the table.

WORLD EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL ABOVE AVERAGE IN 1957 1/

World exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in 1957 from producing countries totaled about 62.3 million bushels, flaxseed equivalent basis. Although still below prewar, this volume was 45 percent or almost 20 million bushels above exports in 1956 and was about one-third larger than the 5-year (1952-56) average. Supplies in 1957 were large--the result of above-average crops in the United States, Canada, and Argentina in 1956--and demand was relatively good.

1/ A summary of world production of flaxseed was published as Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 7-58 of May 12, 1958.

FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL: Exports from major producing countries
and world totals, average 1935-39, annual 1952-57 1/
(In terms of flaxseed equivalent)

Country	Average: 1935-39:	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 <u>2/</u>
:----- Million bushels -----:							
:-----							
United States.....	3/	2.8	4.6	32.0	12.1	13.5	16.7
Canada.....	4/	5.1	5.3	4.6	10.1	13.0	22.4
Argentina.....	59.2	4.2	13.4	28.8	18.2	8.2	16.4
Uruguay.....	3.2	3.6	5.8	4.0	3.5	1.6	3.1
India.....	9.9	4.0	.9	.3	7.7	5.2	1.7
Others, excl. Europe.....	1.4	3.5	3.6	1.9	2.3	1.5	2.0
World total.....	73.7	23.2	33.6	71.6	53.9	43.0	62.3

1/Excludes re-exports of flaxseed and exports of linseed oil produced from imported flaxseed; Tables 2 and 3 include re-exports. 2/ Preliminary; partially estimated. 3/ The United States imported 18.5 million bushels of flaxseed largely from Argentina and 356 tons of oil, largely from Europe, in this period.

4/ Canada imported the equivalent of 1.1 million bushels of flaxseed, largely from Argentina in this period.

Compiled from official sources.

Canada, with the equivalent of 22.4 million bushels, became in 1957 the world's leading exporter of seed and oil combined. Canada has been the leading exporter of flaxseed, as such, for the last 3 years. The United Kingdom is the major market for Canadian seed and oil.

U. S. exports of 9.6 million bushels of flaxseed and 69,870 tons of linseed oil, or the equivalent of 16.7 million bushels of seed, were almost one-fourth above 1956. The Netherlands took over one-third of the seed and over one-half of the oil.

Argentina's exports of linseed oil at 155,843 short tons, or the equivalent of 16.4 million bushels of seed, were double those of the previous year. No seed has been exported from Argentina since 1954. The Netherlands took the largest quantity of Argentine oil.

Whereas India ranked second only to Argentina as an exporter of flaxseed in prewar years, it has exported virtually no seed since 1952, and seed exports have not been permitted since early 1953. Oil exports at the equivalent of 2 to 5 million bushels of seed in the last 2 years have been well below the 1935-39 level of 9.9 million bushels. The United Kingdom is the major market for Indian oil also.

Virtually all of the flaxseed that enters international trade goes to Europe with the Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom and Belgium-Luxembourg the major markets. About 90 percent of the linseed oil likewise goes to Europe, with West Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy and Sweden the major markets in the last 2 years.

FLAXSEED: Exports from specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-57

Continent and country	Average		1955	1956 1/	1957 1/
	1935-39 : bushels	1950-54 : bushels			
North America:					
United States.....: 2/		3,773	4,706	8,576	9,606
Canada.....: 49		3,640	9,673	12,253	21,539
Mexico.....: 1		606	---	77	---
Total.....: 50		8,019	14,379	20,906	31,145
South America:					
Argentina.....: 59,177		2,886	---	---	---
Uruguay.....: 3,179		665	---	---	---
Total.....: 62,356		3,551	---	---	---
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg....: 182		191	229	200	245
Denmark.....: 3/ 13		52	21	10	28
Germany, West.....: 4/ 5/		59	23	24	3
Netherlands.....: 206		353	617	694	652
Sweden.....: 1		24	10	14	12
Total.....: 402		679	900	942	940
Africa:					
Algeria.....: 2		123	21	6/ 2	---
Ethiopia 7/.....: ---		600	558	429	9/ 487
Morocco.....: 346		565	169	252	10/ 5/
Tunisia.....: 3 : 4/ 4		---	---	---	---
Total.....: 351		1,292	748	683	487
Asia:					
China, Mainland.....: 687 : 11/	453	: 11/ 1,100		984	: 3/ 11/ 394
India.....: 12/ 9,736 : 3/	1,121	: 5/	: 5/		---
Iran 13/.....: 9	105	322		152	---
Iraq.....: 84	52	128		151	---
Turkey.....: 72	339	---	---	---	---
Total.....: 10,588	2,070	1,550	1,287		394
Grand total.....: 73,747	15,611	17,577	23,818		32,966

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not separately classified prior to July 1941. 3/ Average of less than 5 years. 4/ Total Germany. 5/ Less than 500 bushels. 6/ January-September. 7/ Year ending September 10. 8/ Six months of fiscal year. 9/ Nine months of fiscal year. 10/ January-June. 11/ Unofficial estimate. 12/ Includes Pakistan. 13/ Year beginning March 21.

, LINSEED OIL: Exports from specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-57

Continent and country	Average		1955	1956 1/	1957 1/
	1935-39	1950-54			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:					
United States.....	640	59,301	73,606	48,855	69,870
Canada.....	62	8,135	4,188	7,394	8,495
Total.....	702	67,436	77,794	56,249	78,365
South America:					
Argentina.....	371	187,097	173,492	77,593	155,843
Uruguay..... ^{2/}	110	29,393	33,217	17,129	29,096
Total.....	481	216,490	206,709	94,722	184,939
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg....	6,043	20,215	4,468	19,409	17,800
Denmark.....	21	158	17	8	110
France.....	9,830	1,000	2,752	3,798	903
Germany, West..... ^{3/}	62	1,162	2,695	3,112	3,900
Italy.....	257	15	65	8	^{4/} 15
Netherlands.....	86,046	10,450	20,660	36,104	30,820
Sweden.....	133	25	39	233	---
Switzerland.....	473	3,339	3,580	1,859	1,369
United Kingdom.....	13,278	9,991	16,073	12,168	13,095
Total.....	116,143	46,355	50,349	76,699	68,012
Africa:					
Morocco.....	---	3,736	1,003	923	---
Asia:					
India..... ^{5/}	1,165	14,880	73,348	49,675	^{6/} 10,016
Japan.....	770	^{2/} 718	22	32	4
Total.....	1,935	15,598	73,370	49,707	10,020
Oceania:					
Australia ^{7/}	55	120	441	503	289
Grand total.....	119,316	349,735	409,666	278,803	341,625

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Average of less than 5 years.

^{3/} Total Germany.

^{4/} January-November.

^{5/} Includes Pakistan.

^{6/} January-August.

^{7/} Year ending June 30.

Compiled from official sources.

MILK PRODUCTION AND USE IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN 1957

Production

Milk production in 18 primary producing countries increased 2 percent in 1957. Production of 370.3 billion pounds in 1957 in these countries compares with 363.6 billion pounds for 1956 and is nearly 60 percent of the estimated world output.

Production in Europe was up nearly 4 percent. France made the largest gain with an increase of 3 billion pounds, up 8 percent from 1956. Denmark, Ireland, and Austria were each up 5 percent, followed by Finland and Norway with gains of 3 percent over 1956. Greece was the only European country reporting a decline in milk production. Australian output was down 9 percent, because of drought, which has since been greatly relieved by rather general rains. New Zealand produced 2 percent less milk in the year ending June 30, 1957, but output has been up moderately in recent months. U. S. output was up less than 1 percent.

Larger world milk production was attained despite somewhat fewer cows. Only the United Kingdom and Ireland reported significant increases in cow numbers in 1957, while the United States, Australia, and Norway had rather sharp declines. Abundant feed supplies, particularly from pastures and especially in Europe, contributed to higher output per cow. Price support and stabilization schemes effectively insulated producer prices from the price-depressing effects of heavy surplus production in the latter part of 1957.

Use

Use of milk for fluid purposes was up less than 1 percent and for the second consecutive year failed to keep pace with population. Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom reported actual declines in total use of fluid milk, while Ireland and Norway indicated little change. Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, and Australia showed enough increase to indicate probable larger per capita consumption.

Use of milk for butter was up 2 percent--or about the same as milk production. Increased use of milk in butter was related to declines in consumption of fluid milk as well as increased milk production. All of the countries listed above as having relative declines in fluid milk consumption reported substantial increases in milk used for butter. In addition, Finland and France also had higher butter production. Australia used substantially less milk for butter in 1957.

Use of milk in the production of cheese was reported up 5 percent in 1957, following a 4-percent increase in 1956. The United Kingdom, Canada, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, and France had relatively sharp increases. Australia, Italy, Norway, and Finland reported declines. New Zealand cheese output was down for the year ended June 30, 1957.

Total use of milk in canning was unchanged, with declines in the United States and the United Kingdom being offset by gains in Germany, Canada, and Belgium.

Production and utilization in specified countries, 1957 (preliminary) and 1956

Country	Production				Utilization			
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 1/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses 2/
1957:								
Canada	1,000 head 3/3,147	5,625	17,166	6,473	7,392	1,151	768	648
United States	20,510	6,162	126,381	60,200	31,630	13,947	11,454	2,968
Austria	1,158	5,236	6,063	2,370	5,896	380	220	1,191
Belgium	976	8,403	8,201	1,943	5,196	147	125	754
Denmark	1,446	8,126	11,750	1,649	7,661	1,351	527	562
Finland	1,138	6,170	7,022	2,824	3,466	476	—	187
France	9,517	4,770	45,400	9,500	18,400	8,300	4/ 1,028	8,172
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5,641	6,746	38,058	12,555	17,355	2,257	5/ 1,146	4,061
Greece	328	2,098	688	412	85	46	—	145
Ireland	1,222	4,958	6,108	1,164	3,801	62	4/ 319	762
Italy 6/	3,515	5,300	20,198	5,811	3,289	5,654	42	5,380
Netherlands	1,493	8,698	12,967	2,331	3,774	3,089	4/ 2,013	780
Norway 7/	630	6,046	3,860	1,759	963	688	40	298
Sweden	1,399	6,359	8,896	3,093	4,279	862	16	441
Switzerland 7/	891	7,099	6,402	2,219	1,330	1,566	4/ 205	1,069
United Kingdom	3,883	6,831	26,543	17,459	2,472	2,730	937	1,853
Australia	2,354	5,653	13,088	2,925	8,005	862	345	82
New Zealand 8/	1,998	5,637	11,262	1,023	7,977	1,842	4/ 138	282
Total	61,256	—	370,293	136,730	129,443	45,410	10,091	18,984
								29,635
1956:								
Canada	3/ 3,160	5,334	16,856	6,346	7,424	1,039	710	693
United States	20,900	6,004	125,474	59,600	31,589	13,724	6,366	3,166
Austria	1,162	4,958	5,761	2,662	1,605	351	3	1,169
Belgium	974	8,285	8,070	1,907	5,205	129	93	21
Denmark	1,448	7,716	11,573	1,576	7,438	1,191	4/ 428	540
Finland	1,136	5,988	6,802	2,820	3,259	551	—	169
France	9,497	4,422	42,000	9,300	16,600	7,020	4/ 908	8,172
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5,659	6,626	37,494	12,116	16,998	2,189	5/ 1,512	4,198
Greece	325	2,185	710	424	92	51	—	143
Ireland	1,187	4,903	5,820	1,164	3,482	62	4/ 360	752
Italy 6/	3,500	5,291	20,107	5,652	3,283	5,796	25	5,198
Netherlands	1,490	8,614	12,835	3,186	3,792	2,928	4/ 2,149	780
Norway 7/	640	5,797	3,761	1,755	760	723	51	302
Sweden	1,420	6,109	8,675	2,199	4,021	838	11	172
Switzerland 7/	901	6,886	6,283	2,268	1,261	1,486	4/ 188	1,080
United Kingdom	3,793	6,800	25,791	17,522	1,968	2,369	99	1,812
Australia	2,394	6,081	14,559	2,864	9,814	978	321	82
New Zealand 8/	1,993	5,729	11,466	1,006	8,128	1,905	4/ 148	279
Total	61,584	—	363,697	135,127	126,819	43,330	10,091	29,635

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1934-38

Country	Production				Utilization				
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 1/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses 2/	Feed
Canada 3/ 9/ 3,780	1,000 head	Pounds 4,043	Million pounds 15,284	Million pounds 4,602	Million pounds 8,144	Million pounds 1,347	Million pounds 218	Million pounds 181	Million pounds 792
United States 23,933	4,291	104,930	42,520	44,363	6,503	6,503	4,607	4,198	2,739
Austria 10/ 1,210	4,630	5,602	3,068	1,212	661	—	—	—	661
Belgium 962	7,022	6,790	1,433	4,321	163	15	42	42	816
Denmark 8/ 11/ 1,692	6,905	11,684	1,433	9,314	231	4/	15	4/ 55	551
Iceland 1,309	4,268	5,587	2,556	2,735	205	—	—	—	91
France 8,400	3,929	33,000	7,935	12,375	5,000	4/	4/	4/ 190	7,500
Germany, Fed. Republic of 8/ 22/ 6,049	5,467	33,069	10,295	17,306	1,279	4/	4/	4/ 331	3,858
Greece 11/ 181	1,284	251	181	54	16	—	—	—	—
Italy 3,466	3,968	13/ 13,750	3,700	2,700	3,600	24	626	626	3,100
Netherlands 1,460	7,658	11,180	2,321	5,536	2,291	4/	4/ 520	512	512
Norway 8/ 11/ 802	3,683	2,954	1,124	1,111	489	4/	4/ 53	53	177
Sweden 8/ 11/ 1,947	5,258	10,238	3,283	5,170	782	4/	4/ 44	44	959
Switzerland 7/ 11/ 902	6,297	6,041	2,125	1,497	1,303	4/	4/ 49	49	1,067
United Kingdom 3,300	5,583	18,424	11,100	2,800	1,008	647	686	686	2,183
Australia 8/ 2,545	4,629	14/ 11,780	1,612	9,466	444	4/	4/ 258	258	—
New Zealand 8/ 1,787	5,624	10,176	665	7,255	1,969	4/	4/ 127	127	160
Total 63,730	—	300,740	99,953	135,359	27,391	5,511	7,360	7,360	25,166

1/ Includes milk used for cream.

2/ Includes milk used for ice cream, dried whole milk, minor products, waste, and balance, unless otherwise indicated.

2/ Includes cows kept mainly for milk.

4/ Canned milk included with other uses.

5/ Dried milk utilization included with canned milk.

7/ Production and utilization include sheep and goat milk.

7/ Production and utilization include goat milk.

8/ Years ending June 30.

9/ Average 1935-39.

10/ For 1934.

11/ Average 1933-37.

12/ Average 1935-38.

13/ For 1938.

14/ Excludes milk fed to calves.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS INCREASE SLIGHTLY

World sheep numbers increased 2 percent or about 15 million head in 1957. Numbers now total around 917 million head, 10 percent more than the 1951-55 average, and are the largest on record.

Most of the increase in sheep during 1957 occurred in the U.S.S.R. where, according to official sources, there were 120 million on January 1, 1958. This was 11 percent above a year earlier, and 32 percent more than the 1951-55 average. The U.S.S.R. has more sheep than any country except Australia. Large areas are well adapted to sheep production and special encouragement is being given to livestock production. Grazing conditions have been favorable. Apparently sheep are increasing faster than the large number of goats. A growing percentage of the sheep are fine wool types.

During 1957 numbers increased slightly in the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, Western Europe and Africa. There was practically no change in Central America, South West Asia, and South and East Asia. There was a slight decrease in Eastern Europe and a larger percentage decline in Australia.

There was a sharp increase in sheep numbers in Red China during 1951-55, according to Communist sources, and the increase probably continued in 1956 and 1957.

Numbers in Australia and New Zealand total 19 percent above the 1951-55 average. They are up 14 percent in Asia (excluding the U.S.S.R.), 7 percent in Africa, and 2 percent in Eastern Europe. The total in North America is about equal to the average. But numbers in South America are down 3 percent and in Western Europe 4 percent.

In the 5 principal wool exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere--Argentina, Uruguay, Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand--numbers did not change much during 1957 and are now 10 percent greater than the average for 1951-55. Sheep in Argentina and Uruguay are considerably fewer than the 1951-55 average but are above average in the other 3 countries. Sheep numbers apparently declined in Australia during 1957 after reaching an all-time peak of 150 million head. Widespread drought resulted in large slaughter of aged ewes following a number of years when producers were holding animals from slaughter because of good grazing conditions and profitable returns to producers. Sheep production is still relatively profitable in New Zealand, and numbers are still increasing there.

Argentine sheep numbers are generally at the lowest levels since before World War II. The reported 45.7 million head of sheep and lambs on farms in 1957 was slightly greater than a year earlier but below estimates for 1942, 1947, 1952 and 1954. Numbers in Uruguay are increasing from a low point reached in 1956. Numbers in the Union of South Africa are currently estimated at about 40 million head although no census has been taken since 1954.

SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956-58; human population and number of sheep per 1,000 inhabitants, average 1951-55

Countries	Sheep numbers					Human population average 1951-55	Number sheep per 1,000 people aver- age 1951-55
	Month of estimate	Average 1951-55	1956	1957 2/	1958 2/		
	1/						
NORTH AMERICA:							
Canada (Excluding Newfoundland) ..	Dec. 1 1/	1,087	1,181	1,079	1,112	14,822	73
Mexico.....	Spring	5,010	5,300	5,350	5,360	28,083	179
United States.....	Jan. 1	31,491	31,273	30,840	31,328	159,742	197
Total Canada, Mexico, U. S. and possessions.....		37,737	37,880	37,396	37,927	205,824	183
Guatamala.....		808	756	---	---	3,069	263
Total Central America.....		881	838	838	838	9,677	91
Cuba.....	Dec. 31 1/	191	210	210	210	5,830	33
Total Caribbean.....		429	467	469	472	15,004	29
Total North America.....		39,047	39,185	38,703	39,237	230,505	169
SOUTH AMERICA:							
Argentina.....	June 30	4/50,561	45,166	45,738	---	18,389	2,750
Bolivia.....	5/ 6,464	---	---	---	---	3,125	2,068
Brazil.....	Dec. 31 1/	16,142	18,488	20,000	21,000	55,803	289
Chile.....	June 1	6,622	6,510	---	---	6,455	1,026
Colombia.....	Jan. 1	4/ 1,317	1,128	---	---	12,117	109
Ecuador.....	4/1,476	---	---	---	---	3,489	423
Falkland Islands.....	4/ 589	598	---	---	---	2	294,500
Paraguay.....		216	193	---	---	1,497	144
Peru.....	4/16,305	16,505	---	---	---	9,040	1,804
Uruguay.....	May	4/25,662	22,954	---	---	2,534	10,127
Total South America.....		125,493	119,645	121,793	121,974	118,600	1,058
EUROPE:							
Austria.....	Dec. 3 1/	318	255	227	207	6,958	46
Belgium.....	Jan 1	114	103	104	108	9,228	12
Denmark.....	July	43	33	34	34	4,370	10
Finland.....	June 15	975	566	---	---	4,112	235
France.....	Oct. 1 1/	7,725	8,216	8,355	8,575	42,659	181
Germany, West 6/	Dec. 3 1/	1,486	1,188	1,116	1,127	52,172	28
Greece.....	Dec. 31 1/	7,855	9,070	9,187	9,300	7,811	1,006
Ireland.....	Jan.	2,118	2,484	2,560	2,870	2,940	720
Italy.....	Dec. 1/	9,957	8,572	8,526	8,507	47,542	209
Netherlands.....	May	391	433	485	---	10,501	37
Norway.....	June 20	1,955	1,826	1,821	---	3,360	582
Portugal.....		5,200	---	---	---	8,621	603
Spain.....	Spring	25,223	---	---	---	28,529	884
Sweden.....	June 1	208	157	130	---	7,168	29
Switzerland.....	Apr. 24	188	201	200	200	4,869	39
United Kingdom.....	Dec. 1 1/	16,428	17,199	17,442	18,701	50,622	325
Total West Europe.....		80,694	79,590	76,146	77,539	291,960	276
Bulgaria.....	Dec. 1/	7,763	7,829	7,596	---	7,398	972
Czechoslovakia.....	Jan. 1	882	1,000	956	---	12,816	69
Germany, East.....	Dec. 3 1/	1,459	1,807	1,893	---	18,172	80
Hungary.....	March	1,597	1,930	1,873	---	9,559	167
Poland.....	June	3,442	4,223	---	---	26,266	131
Rumania.....	Jan.	10,903	11,120	---	---	16,862	647
Yugoslavia.....	Jan 15	11,259	11,360	10,622	10,700	17,083	659
Total East Europe.....		39,005	40,969	39,983	39,693	109,463	356
Total Europe.....		119,699	120,559	116,129	117,232	401,423	298
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 1/.....		91,100	---	108,000	120,100	207,000	440

SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956-58; human population and number of sheep per 1,000 inhabitants, average 1951-55--Continued

Countries	Sheep numbers					Human population average 1951-55	Number sheep per 1,000 people average age 1951-55
	Month of estimate	Average 1951-55	1956	1957 2/	1958 2/		
	1/						
	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	Thousands	Number
AFRICA:							
Algeria.....	Nov. 20 1/	5,850	6,298	6,384	---	9,297	629
Egypt.....	Jan. 1	4,1240	---	---	---	21,945	57
Ethiopia and Eritrea.....		19,000	20,000	---	---	20,000	950
Sudan.....		4,5,800	6,946	6,900	---	8,820	658
Tunisia.....	Dec. 31 1/	3,013	3,045	2,891	3,026	3,629	830
Total North Africa.....		58,709	61,994	61,210	61,491	76,631	766
Angola.....	Dec. 31 1/	127	121	118	120	4,205	30
Belgium Congo & Ruanda Urundi.....	Dec. 31 1/	4/ 939	996	1,147	1,180	16,213	58
French Equatorial Africa.....		4/ 984	966	---	---	4,537	217
French West Africa.....		4/ 11,050	---	---	---	17,435	634
Kenya.....		3,308	---	---	---	4,479	739
Madagascar.....	Dec. 31 1/	342	342	---	---	5,855	58
Mozambique.....	Dec. 31 1/	77	74	---	---	5,900	13
Rhodesia and Nyassaland.....	Dec. 31 1/	471	449	452	---	6,708	70
Tanganyika.....	Dec. 1/	2,678	2,740	2,950	---	8,069	706
Togo.....		268	---	---	---	1,041	257
Uganda.....		1,080	1,136	1,120	---	5,343	202
Total Central Africa.....		31,025	32,517	33,228	33,646	96,222	322
Basutoland.....		1,418	---	---	---	613	2,313
Bechuanaland.....		4/ 197	---	---	---	318	619
South West Africa.....		4/ 3,267	3,100	---	---	438	7,459
Union of South Africa.....	Aug. 31	36,380	---	40,000	---	13,183	2,760
Total South Africa.....		41,293	44,020	44,630	45,140	14,759	2,804
Total Africa.....		131,027	138,531	139,068	140,277	187,612	698
ASIA:							
Cyprus.....	Dec. 1/	4/ 329	385	---	---	506	650
Iran.....		17,130	22,000	23,000	---	20,713	827
Iraq.....		9,240	10,000	8,500	---	4,967	1,860
Syria.....	Dec. 31 1/	3,455	4,340	5,300	---	3,548	874
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....		25,709	26,444	27,924	27,924	22,811	1,127
Total South-West Asia.....		60,155	67,547	69,526	69,761	70,098	862
China, Mainland 8/.....	June 30	35,260	46,100	---	---	582,603	61
Total East Central Asia 9/.....		11,270	52,110	53,510	55,010	602,313	69
India.....		39,237	38,700	---	---	372,004	105
Indonesia.....		2,457	2,781	---	---	79,740	31
Japan.....	Feb.	647	893	945	1,000	86,720	7
Total South and East Asia.....		63,084	63,108	63,183	63,241	767,300	82
Total Asia.....		164,509	182,765	186,219	188,012	1,439,711	114
OCEANIA:							
Australia.....	Mar. 31	122,822	139,124	149,802	147,000	8,812	13,938
New Zealand.....	June 30	36,698	40,255	42,382	---	2,044	17,954
Total Oceania.....		159,525	179,384	192,188	190,104	13,000	12,271
Total World 9/.....		830,400	883,569	902,100	916,936	2,597,840	320

1/ Census or estimate for year shown except that end of year (October-December) is included under following year for comparison and totals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ FAO estimates; for some countries data are shown for 1953. 4/ Average 2 to 4 years. 5/ One year only. 6/ Excludes West Berlin. 7/ Unofficial estimates based on the total number of sheep and goats except 1953 and 1958 which were official estimates. 8/ Communist estimates; includes 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang (Turkestan) and Tibet. Assumes that half of the total number reported for sheep and goats are sheep. Excludes Outer Mongolia. 9/ Includes estimate for Outer Mongolia.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information. Estimated totals, include allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. Foreign Agricultural Service 1958.

Although sheep are widely distributed throughout the world, most of them are concentrated in a few countries. About 62 percent are in 10 countries, each of which has over 23.5 million head. The leading countries, in order, are Australia, U.S.S.R., Communist China, Argentina, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India, the United States, Turkey and Uruguay. An additional 18 percent of the world's total are found in 10 other countries, having from 12.5 million to over 23 million head per country. In order of size they are Iran, Brazil, Ethiopia (including Eritrea), Spain, the United Kingdom, Morocco, Peru, Afghanistan, French West Africa, and Rumania.

Some of the world's sheep do not produce wool but are hair sheep which are largely confined to Africa and Asia. They are not shorn but are kept as meat animals, and in some cases for their milk. The brown hair sheep of India and the Persian Blackheads of Africa are 2 types of hair sheep. Apparently the feed and climatic conditions under which these hair sheep are raised do not permit wool sheep to survive, reproduce and grow a fleece. The various types of hair sheep do not cross with goats, and make up a specific species. Hair sheep are included with wooled sheep in this summary, but goats are excluded.

In large areas of the U.S.S.R., Communist China, India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, other Asian countries, and in Africa many of the wool sheep produce unimproved coarse fleeces which are not fine nor uniform enough for spinning into fine yarns for worsted fabrics. These wools are generally referred to as carpet wools because of their primary use. However, they can be used to make coarse types of apparel fabric. Many of the sheep producing carpet wool have light fleeces, sometimes averaging as low as 1 or 2 pounds per head compared with an average yield of 8 pounds per fleece in the United States where practically all of the sheep produce apparel wool.

Goats are most numerous on the continents where hair sheep and coarse wool sheep are common. Over three-quarters of the world's goats are found in Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.) and Africa. There is roughly 1 goat to each 3 sheep in the world.

A special study on the relationship of sheep numbers to human population was made. A much larger variation in the number of sheep per 1,000 persons in the various countries of the world was found than with either cattle or hogs. There seems to be a negative correlation between the number of sheep and human beings in a given area. This might be expected, as sheep are pastoral animals, found in the relatively uninhabited grass and waste lands of the world. In addition, the wool which they produce is a relatively valuable commodity and easily stored and transported. As such, it is well adapted to areas far removed from the large centers of consumption. This inverse relationship between population and sheep numbers accounts for the wide divergencies in sheep per 1,000 people recorded, ranging from 294,500 sheep per 1,000 persons in the Falkland Islands to 7 per 1,000 people in Japan.

The countries or areas with more sheep than people are: The Falkland Islands (295:1), New Zealand (18:1), Australia (14:1), Uruguay (10:1), South West Africa (7:1), Union of South Africa (3:1), Basutoland (2:1), Iraq (2:1), and Peru (2:1). Turkey and Greece also have slightly more sheep than people.

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The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplementary issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on World Crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. Representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

EGG PRODUCTION AND CHICKEN NUMBERS IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1957

Free world egg production again increased 2 percent in 1957 to 142.5 billion in the 26 countries from which data are available. However, excluding the United States, which at 65.1 billion eggs was down nearly 1 percent, production was up 5 percent following a 3 percent increase in 1956.

Output was up over all the Free World. The Netherlands was up most, for an increase of more than 6 billion eggs, 15 percent above 1956. Canadian output was up nearly 6 billion for a 12-percent rise. Other countries with increases of 2 to 4 billion eggs and 4 to 8 percent are the United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, Brazil, France, and Mexico. Italy and Belgium were up only 2 to 3 percent, while output in Denmark, Argentina, and Australia showed little change. Aside from the United States, Ireland and Turkey were the only countries reporting a decline in egg production.

Chicken numbers, while statistically not closely related to egg production since they include birds other than laying hens, increased nearly 4 percent in 1957. There were notable increases in the United Kingdom, Canada, the Netherlands, Brazil, Japan, and the Philippines, with declines in Denmark and Ireland.

EGGS: Production in specified countries, average 1934-38 and 1946-50, annual
1955, 1956, and 1957 (preliminary)

Continent and country	Average		Annual			
	1934-38	1946-50	1955	1956	1957	
	Million eggs					
North America:						
Canada-----:	2,863	4,382	4,599	4,852	5,416	
Mexico-----:	1,785	1,930	2,400	2,500	2,700	
United States-----:	40,020	61,032	64,836	65,688	65,099	
South America:						
Argentina-----:	1,127	2,760	3,330	3,350	3,400	
Brazil-----:	1/	3,085	5,027	5,294	5,616	
Peru-----:	1/	1/	421	390	400	
Uruguay-----:	289	289	325	330	340	
Europe:						
Austria-----:	663	369	990	1,044	1,048	
Belgium-----:	1,693	1,584	2,400	2,640	2,720	
Denmark-----:	1,979	1,447	2,362	2,314	2,324	
France-----:	2/ 6,200	6,580	7,300	7,650	7,900	
Germany, West-----:	4,810	2,655	5,945	5,825	6,250	
Greece-----:	550	388	575	600	630	
Ireland-----:	1,086	893	873	894	833	
Italy-----:	5,500	4,380	5,915	6,100	6,200	
Netherlands-----:	1,978	1,189	3,720	4,092	4,747	
Norway-----:	369	283	475	500	550	
Sweden-----:	1,000	1,288	1,424	1,460	1,500	
Switzerland-----:	423	486	546	530	536	
United Kingdom-----:	3/4 6,675	3/ 6,370	9,960	10,500	10,900	
Other countries:						
Egypt-----:	751	5/ 694	535	550	570	
Union of South Africa 6/-----:	360	584	950	1,000	1,020	
Turkey-----:	1,003	859	1,260	1,300	1,214	
Japan-----:	3,553	970	6,743	6,638	7,036	
Philippines, Rep. of-----:	7/ 738	567	1,000	1,100	1,200	
Australia 6/-----:	1,848	2,388	2,364	2,328	2,340	
	:	:	:	:	:	

1/ Not available.

2/ 1937.

3/ Year ending May 31.

4/ 3-year average.

5/ 1947.

6/ Year ending June 30.

7/ 1938.

CHICKENS: Numbers in specified countries, average 1934-38 and 1946-50, annual
1955, 1956, and 1957 (preliminary)

Continent and country	Date	Average		Annual		
		1934-38	1946-50	1955	1956	1957
North America:	1/	Thousand chickens				
Canada-----	Dec. 1	44,077	45,245	40,159	38,850	43,270
Mexico-----	March	2/ 36,368	38,700	70,000	72,000	74,000
United States---	Jan. 1	408,177	465,503	390,708	382,846	390,137
South America:						
Brazil-----	Dec. 31	3/	3/	136,707	152,487	160,000
Peru-----		3/	9,388	12,000	11,500	11,700
Europe:						
Austria-----	Dec. 3	4/ 8,862	5,640	8,800	8,944	9,068
Belgium-----	Dec. 31	16,500	14,069	15,100	16,000	17,000
Denmark-----	July 16	4/ 27,643	22,030	22,986	24,704	22,890
Germany, West---	Dec.	4/ 51,124	3/	55,092	52,302	53,867
Greece 5/-----	Nov. 30	11,679	8,366	12,800	13,300	14,000
Ireland-----	June 1	15,971	16,677	13,511	13,527	12,333
Netherlands----	Dec.	3/	7,864	20,202	21,090	24,618
Norway-----	June 20	5,686	4,617	3,482	3,954	3,837
Sweden-----	6/	10,980	12,467	11,648	11,640	11,600
Switzerland----	April	7/ 5,544	5,674	6,240	6,402	6,500
United Kingdom--	Dec.	50,000	51,255	59,997	63,943	68,958
Yugoslavia-----	Jan.	18,000	8/ 17,330	21,382	22,566	22,613
Other countries:						
Turkey-----		16,764	18,811	21,400	21,500	22,000
Japan-----	Feb. 1	51,094	17,192	45,715	42,589	45,341
Philippines, Republic of----	Dec. 31					
		22,790	15,766	44,584	50,290	57,330
		:	:	:	:	:

1/ Yearend estimates (October-December) shown under following year for comparison. Thus, for Canada, the December 1, 1953 estimate is shown under 1954.

2/ 1940.

3/ Not available.

4/ Average, 2-4 years only.

5/ All poultry.

6/ September 1937, June 1946-49, April 1950-55.

7/ 1936.

8/ 1949-50.

WORLD LARD TRADE IN 1957; U. S. EXPORTS DOWN

The United States, as the world largest lard exporter, accounts for about 73 percent of the total world lard trade.

U. S. lard exports during 1957 totaled 501 million pounds, compared with 611 million pounds in 1956. Although U. S. exports to North American markets were up about 7 percent, exports to South American and European markets declined 44 percent and 33 percent, respectively.

In 1957 U. S. exports were distributed as follows: North America 48 percent, Europe 47 percent, South America 3 percent, Asia and Africa 2 percent. This is in sharp contrast with 1956 when 58 percent went to Europe, 37 percent to North America and 5 percent to South America.

The principal reasons for the 18 percent drop in U. S. exports were higher U. S. prices during the first 9 months of the year; a sharp drop in sales under Title I of Public Law 480, and increased competition in foreign markets from competitive fats and oils.

U. S. Exports to North American Markets

U. S. lard exports to North American markets totaled 242 million pounds in 1957, compared with 227 million in 1956. The most important U. S. markets in North America are Cuba, Canada and Mexico, with Cuba taking about 75 percent of shipments to this area. In 1957 U. S. lard exports to Cuba were up about 10 percent, being stimulated by a relatively large sugar crop which increased consumer purchasing power.

U. S. lard exports to Canada increased from 17.7 million pounds in 1956 to 26.6 million in 1957. Canada's need for greater imports was the result of a 12 percent drop in domestic production. Total hog slaughter in Canada's federally inspected plants during 1957 was 8 percent below the 1956 slaughter.

Increased Mexican production of lard reduced import needs. U. S. lard exported to Mexico totaled 11.8 million pounds in 1957 compared with 14.8 million in 1956.

U. S. Exports to South American Markets

U. S. lard exports to South American markets dropped from 27.6 million pounds in 1956 to 15.4 million pounds in 1957. Substantial reduction in lard imports by Bolivia, Brazil and Peru, and more competitive Argentine prices were mainly responsible for the drop.

U. S. Exports to European Markets

U. S. lard exports to Europe dropped from 353.2 million in 1956 to 238.0 million last year, primarily because European lard was available at considerably lower prices. The principal European markets for U. S. lard are the United Kingdom, West Germany, Yugoslavia, and Austria. With the exception of the United Kingdom, all took substantially less lard from the U. S. in 1957.

Total lard imports by West Germany declined from 96 million pounds in 1956 to about 66 million in 1957, a decrease of 31 percent. West German imports of U. S. lard dropped much more--from 70.2 million pounds in 1956 to 17.8 million in 1957--a decrease of 75 percent. During 1957 West Germany imported much Polish lard at very low prices. In November 1957 the Polish lard was approximately 3 to 4 cents per pound cheaper than U. S. lard. Increased production of European lards, combined with greater availability of vegetable oils were also factors that caused the drop in trade to the West German market.

The United Kingdom imported about 244 million pounds of lard from all sources in 1957, compared with approximately 222 million in 1956. Despite the 10 percent increase, the U. S. share of this market dropped from 75 percent in 1956 to 63 percent last year. Strong price competition from France and Belgium was the principal reason. Over this same period France increased its lard trade with the United Kingdom from .8 percent to 10.2 percent. Lard imports from Belgium were also up, rising from 7.4 percent in 1956 to 10.7 percent in 1957.

U. S. lard exports to Austria dropped from 26.8 million in 1956 to 7.5 in 1957. The sharp drop was caused by a continued decline in consumer demand, and some increase in domestic supplies. Also the U. S. steam lard lost ground to kettle-rendered lard supplied by Eastern European countries at more competitive prices.

Lard exports from the U. S. to Yugoslavia declined fairly substantially due to termination of shipments under Public Law 480.

Lard Trade Outside the U. S.

Major exporting countries outside the United States are Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands. Poland also has increased its exports substantially in the past few years.

Lard exports from France increased about 35 percent in 1957 despite a substantial drop in trade with West Germany. Larger exports to the United Kingdom, Belgium and Reunion were responsible for most of the increase. France has encouraged the export of lard through the so-called export aid system and subsidies.

Exports from the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium also increased in 1957 principally because of increased trade with Eastern Europe.

Exports of lard from Argentina increased from 23 million in 1956 to 26 million in 1957 with shipments to Peru, the United Kingdom, Chile, and Italy accounting for most of the foreign trade.

LARD: Exports from specified countries and estimated world total,
average 1951-55 and annual 1956-57

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957 <u>1/</u>
	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>
North America:			
Canada.....	2/ 6 555	3/ 611	---
United States.....			501
South America:			
Argentina.....	14	23	26
Brazil.....	4/	4/	4/
Europe:			
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	21	24	36
Denmark.....	29	25	33
France.....	13	43	58
Hungary.....	4/	4/	4/
Italy.....	4	3/	3/
Netherlands.....	5/15	5/12	5/17
Sweden.....	2	2	6
Yugoslavia.....	3	3	3
Other:			
China.....	2/ 2 1	4/ 1	4/ 1
New Zealand.....			
World total <u>6/</u>	668	755	685

1/ Preliminary

2/ Less than a 5 year average.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Not available.

5/ Excludes re-exports.

6/ Includes estimates for countries for which data are not available and for minor exporting countries.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information.

LARD: Imports into specified countries, average 1951-55, and annual 1956-57

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957 1/
	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>
North America:			
Canada.....	6	15	32
Mexico.....	24	15	2/ 12
Costa Rica.....	11	21	21
Guatemala.....	10	13	11
Cuba.....	167	166	179
Dominican Republic.....	1	2/ 3/	2/ 3/
Haiti.....	7	7	2/ 7
Panama, Republic of.....	7	5	2/ 5
South America:			
Bolivia.....	8	7	2/ 5
Brazil.....	14	10	2/ 6
Colombia.....	6	2/ 1	2/ 1
Ecuador.....	8	2/ 3/	2/ 3/
Peru.....	19	34	25
Venezuela.....	5	1	2/ 1
Europe:			
Austria.....	42	29	23
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	18	23	26
Finland.....	4/	4/	2/ 3/
France.....	1	4/	4/
Germany, West.....	92	96	66
Italy.....	3	12	4
Netherlands.....	7	5	11
Switzerland.....	4	1	2/ 3/
United Kingdom.....	134	222	244
Yugoslavia.....	79	89	2/62
Asia:			
Japan.....	3	15	2/ 3/
Malaya, Fed. of.....	3	2	2/ 2

1/ Preliminary. 2/ U. S. exports. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Not available.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other U.S. representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information.

WORLD LARD PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY IN 1957

World production of lard and unrendered hog fat (in terms of lard) in 1957 totaled 9.05 billion pounds, which was slightly lower than the 9.07 billion pounds produced in 1956.

The small decrease resulted principally from a smaller output in the United States and Canada. In both Western and Eastern Europe production was up somewhat as a result of greater hog slaughter.

It was up moderately in such major producing countries as Argentina, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Brazil. Production in France, however, was down somewhat because of a decline in hog slaughter.

The United States is by far the principal lard producing and lard exporting country. Currently it accounts for about 28 percent of world production. In 1957 lard production in the U. S. totaled 2.6 billion pounds, or 201 million pounds less than in 1956.

LARD AND UNRENDERED PORK FAT IN TERMS OF LARD: Estimated production, world and specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956-57

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:			
Canada.....	151	155	144
Mexico.....	88	116	123
United States 2/.....	2,618	2,761	2,560
South America:			
Argentina.....	39	56	68
Brazil.....	389	374	396
Chile.....	16	17	17
Colombia.....	33	60	62
Europe:			
Austria.....	105	109	112
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	44	51	53
Denmark 2/.....	46	48	54
France.....	237	335	325
Germany, West.....	462	530	558
Italy.....	281	345	345
Netherlands.....	134	152	157
Portugal.....	60	62	65
Spain.....	150	160	165
Sweden.....	22	18	21
Switzerland.....	16	17	17
United Kingdom 2/.....	13	22	23
Yugoslavia.....	3/171	189	178
World total. 4/.....	8,240	9,070	9,050

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Lard only. 3/ Less than a 5 year average. 4/ Includes estimates from the large production of Communist countries and for minor producing countries.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other United States' representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

WORLD TALLOW AND GREASE TRADE DROPS 4 PERCENT IN 1957

In 1957 world tallow exports totaled 1.95 billion pounds, a decline of about 4 percent from the 2.02 billion pounds shipped in 1956.

Increased exports by such major producing countries as Australia, Argentina and Canada, did not offset a 9 percent drop in shipments from the United States. The U. S. share in the world tallow and grease market dropped from 76 percent in 1956 to 72 percent in 1957.

Tallow exports from Australia increased about 5 percent in 1957. Australia, depending upon the amount of export surplus, is expected to continue to press for a larger share of the Japanese market now held by the United States. Japan, following the United Kingdom, is now Australia's second largest market for inedible tallow. One provision of the recent trade agreement between Australia and Japan is to include Australia as a permitted source of supply for beef tallow on the "Automatic Approval List."

Canadian tallow exports were about 10 million pounds higher in 1957 because of increased trade with the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States. Argentina's share in the world tallow market also increased in 1957 because of a substantial rise in exports to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Italy.

U. S. Exports

The United States presently accounts for about 72 percent of the world's tallow trade. U. S. exports of tallow and greases were down 9 percent last year, dropping to 1.41 billion pounds from 1.54 billion in 1956. The principal reason for the decline were higher U. S. prices and a drop in shipments under Public Law 480.

Italy, the Netherlands and Japan continue as the principal purchasers of U. S. tallow. Shipments to these countries accounted for 50 percent of the U. S. tallow trade in 1957. West Germany, Poland, the Union of South Africa and Egypt also imported significant amounts of U. S. tallow. However, while exports to Poland and Egypt showed fairly large increases, trade with West Germany and the Union of South Africa was down substantially. Exports to Japan, the third largest market for U. S. tallow, showed a 6 percent rise. U. S. market development work in Japan has been designed principally to increase the use of tallow in the Japanese soap industry.

Tallow exports from the United States in 1957 were distributed as follows: North America 108 million pounds (8 percent), South America 45 million pounds (3 percent), Europe 805 million pounds (58 percent), Africa 115 million pounds (8 percent), and Asia 318 million pounds (23 percent).

TALLOW AND GREASES: Exports from specified countries, and estimated world total, average 1951-55 and annual 1956-57

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957 <u>1/</u>
	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>
North America:			
Canada.....	23	51	61
United States.....	1,024	1,543	1,405
South America:			
Argentina.....	7	25	44
Brazil.....	2/	2/	2/
Uruguay.....	3/4	7	2/
Europe:			
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	31	35	34
Denmark.....	11	29	43
France.....	7	9	15
Germany, West.....	7	16	26
Netherlands.....	11	28	20
Sweden.....	3	29	28
Switzerland.....	3	1	2/
Oceania:			
Australia.....	67	126	132
New Zealand.....	94	114	130
World total <u>4/</u>	1,315	2,020	1,950

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Not available.

3/ Less than a 5 year average.

4/ Includes estimates for countries for which data are not available and for minor exporting countries. Also, exports of certain European countries probably include some re-exports of tallow.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches or other U.S. representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

TALLOW AND GREASES: Imports into specified countries, average 1951-55,
and annual 1956-57

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957 <u>1/</u>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:			
Canada.....	24	27	22
Mexico.....	49	73	39
United States.....	3	3	4
Guatemala.....	6	8	8
Guba.....	32	43	31
Dominican Republic.....	4	4	4
South America:			
Colombia.....	14	2/ 12	2/ 18
Chile.....	8	11	4
Ecuador.....	6	2/ 10	2/ 10
Peru.....	11	13	13
Venezuela.....	3	6	2/ 7
Europe:			
Austria.....	13	10	7
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	35	2/ 72	70
Denmark.....	4	6	5
Finland.....	6	4	4
France.....	19	9	2/ 9
Germany, West.....	124	175	145
Ireland.....	13	13	6
Italy.....	158	2/272	253
Netherlands.....	110	171	212
Norway.....	4	4	3
Spain.....	11	40	58
Sweden.....	5	15	17
Switzerland.....	22	29	2/ 16
United Kingdom.....	105	158	148
Yugoslavia.....	25	25	2/ 27
Other:			
Ceylon.....	2	1	5
China, Taiwan.....	2/ 15	2/27	2/ 22
Egypt.....	39	55	89
India.....	14	10	12
Japan.....	180	233	273
Malaya, Fed. of.....	6	11	15
Philippines, Rep. of.....	2/ 11	2/ 14	2/ 14
Turkey.....	3/	2/ 10	2/ 35
Union of South Africa.....	61	86	41

1/ Preliminary. 2/ U. S. exports. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, results of office research and other information.

Reasons for Reduced U. S. Trade

The apparent reasons for reduced U. S. tallow shipments to various countries were:

West Germany

- Increased domestic production resulting from a 13 percent increase in domestic cattle and 8 percent increase in domestic pork production. Higher U. S. prices were also a factor in the decline.

Mexico

- Import restrictions imposed early in 1957, and a 13-percent increase in domestic production were chiefly responsible for the 32 percent drop in tallow imports.

Belgium-Luxembourg

- More competitive prices offered by European suppliers as well as increased use of detergents.

Union of South Africa

- Higher U. S. prices during the past 2 years have given Australia an opportunity to make serious inroads into the South African market.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION DECLINES
FOR SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR

World cotton production in 1957-58 is now estimated at 39.8 million bales (500 pounds gross weight). This is a drop of 1.6 million bales from 1956-57, and 2.9 million from the record high 1955-56 production of 42.7 million bales.

The decline was chiefly in the United States, the Soviet Union, Sudan, Turkey, and Spain. On the other hand, production was higher in many countries, including Communist China, Mexico, Egypt, and India.

The U. S. crop this season was 2.3 million bales less than in 1956-57 because of lower yields and a 13 percent drop in harvested acreage. Final ginnings indicate a 1957 crop of 11.0 million bales compared with an average of 13.7 million in the 1946-55 period. Despite generally unfavorable weather, yield per harvested acre was 388 pounds, the third highest on record. However, the grade of the crop was materially reduced. The 1957 allotted acreage of 17.7 million acres was 20 percent less than the 1946-55 average harvested acreage of 22.1 million. Under the Soil Bank program 3.0 million acres of the allotment were removed from production. So the 1957 harvested cotton acreage in the U.S. was 13.6 million acres, the smallest since 1878.

Foreign production is estimated at 28.8 million bales in 1957-58, compared with about 28.0 million in the 2 previous seasons. The increase this season was in the foreign Free World, while aggregate production for Communist countries is placed at 12.3 million bales, about the same as last season. The drop in the Soviet Union crop of about 0.5 million bales because of adverse weather is offset by an increase in Communist China. Production estimates for the latter for recent years recently have been revised upward.

(Continued on Page 30 and 33)

WORLD TALLOW AND GREASE PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY IN 1957

World production of tallow and greases in 1957 is estimated at 6.45 billion pounds, slightly higher than the 6.41 billion pounds in 1956.

The gain resulted mainly from increased slaughter in important tallow-producing foreign countries. Tallow production rose about 5 percent in Argentina and 10 percent in Australia, the world's second and third largest suppliers, respectively. As a result of a decline in both hog and cattle slaughter, United States' tallow and grease production dropped to 3.34 billion pounds in 1957 compared with 3.40 billion in 1956. However, the United States continued to be the world's largest producer, accounting for 52 percent of the world total.

Tallow production in the United States has shown a definite upward trend during the past decade, rising from 2.1 billion pounds in 1947 to 3.34 billion last year. U. S. utilization of inedible tallow and grease in soap continued downward in 1957, but this was offset by a sharp rise in reported usage in animal feed, and a moderate rise in "other" industrial uses such as in manufacturing nylon, synthetic rubber, plastics and lubricants. These consumption trends are expected to continue in 1958. U. S. tallow prices were relatively high toward the end of 1957 because of reduced supplies.

European production of tallow and grease has continued to recover from the effects of World War II with current production running about 15 percent above prewar. Production in the United Kingdom, the largest producer in this area, totaled 240 million pounds in 1957 compared with 213 million in 1956.

Tallow production in South America also increased significantly last year principally as a result of a 20 million pound increase in Argentina. Argentine tallow production has risen from 196 million pounds in 1935-39 to 412 million pounds in 1957. Production in 1957 in Brazil, Colombia and Uruguay showed little change. Little information is available on tallow output in Asia. In India, tallow production is extremely small in comparison to cattle numbers. Much of the tallow output in Turkey, estimated at 50 million pounds in 1957, is produced from fat-tailed sheep, and is considered edible.

(Continued on Page 32)

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-57 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Production 3/		
	Average		1955	1956 2/		1955
	1935-39	1950-54	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1935-39
NORTH AMERICA:						
El Salvador 2/	9:	63:	113:	95:	5:	133:
Guatemala	--	23:	52:	33:	2:	47:
Mexico	725:	1,936:	2,700:	2,095:	2,250:	2,250:
Nicaragua	9:	101:	257:	182:	165:	1,333:
United States	27,788:	22,861:	16,928:	15,615:	13,558:	1,333:
British West Indies	20:	17:	21:	13:	14:	160:
Haiti	--	39:	--	--	5:	87:
Total 4/	28,612:	25,054:	20,124:	18,102:	16,203:	14,093:
EUROPE:						
Bulgaria 2/	85:	120:	325:	235:	--	45:
Greece	173:	219:	410:	395:	387:	77:
Italy	56:	82:	133:	112:	--	21:
Rumania 2/	8:	122:	418:	278:	--	2:
Spain	46:	168:	406:	494:	425:	10:
Yugoslavia	8:	34:	35:	32:	32:	10:
Total 4/	377:	761:	1,727:	1,546:	1,394:	1,18:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,087:	5,885:	5,400:	5,100:	5,000:	3,430:
ASIA:						
Aden	--	18:	38:	35:	40:	--
Cyprus	11:	13:	12:	12:	12:	12:
Iran	453:	463:	650:	625:	--	171:
Iraq	53:	97:	100:	105:	135:	11:
Israel	--	1:	6:	14:	12:	--
Syria	85:	1405:	600:	672:	638:	28:
Turkey	667:	1,458:	1,547:	1,575:	1,512:	249:
Afghanistan	--	87:	170:	196:	--	49:
Burma	428:	365:	405:	354:	350:	97:
China, Mainland	7,038:	12,740:	11,300:	15,400:	14,300:	2,855:
India	6/ 24:	16,463:	19,978:	19,843:	21,000:	6/ 5,348:
Korea 2/	564:	316:	276:	275:	210:	198:
Indonesia	27:	10:	10:	10:	--	9:
Pakistan	6/	3,167:	3,540:	3,590:	3,520:	6/
Thailand	16:	89:	81:	100:	--	7:
Total 4/	33,805:	35,728:	41,743:	42,852:	42,695:	9,038:

SOUTH AMERICA:													
Argentina.....	770:	1,308:	1,320:	1,275:	1,600:	289:	557:	563:	480:	:	:	:	:
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,680:	5,000:	4,300:	3,700:	1,956:	1,655:	1,700:	1,325:	103:	105:	1,350	700
Colombia.....	98:	163:	170:	165:	170:	23:	69:	105:	103:	110:	110:		
Ecuador.....	40:	38:	45:	40:	--	13:	11:	12:	12:	12:	12:		
Paraguay.....	111:	153:	140:	150:	143:	40:	59:	55:	55:	55:	55:		
Peru.....	428:	488:	548:	556:	544:	379:	450:	492:	507:	507:	507:		
Venezuela.....	50:	35:	50:	50:	--	11:	13:	24:	25:	25:	25:		
Total <u>4/</u>	7,060:	6,870:	7,279:	6,540:	6,257:	2,711:	2,816:	2,953:	2,509:	2,509:	2,755:		
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:													
Sudan.....	439:	614:	598:	764:	728:	248:	383:	441:	617:	220:			
Belgian Congo.....	874:	863:	850:	850:	850:	172:	222:	246:	230:	220:			
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	86:	81:	--	--	--	12:	13:	5:	6:	--			
Kenya.....	--	73:	100:	75:	--	13:	11:	14:	7:	11:			
Tanganyika.....	--	209:	300:	--	--	50:	55:	100:	110:	140:			
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,574:	1,585:	1,569:	1,617:	281:	291:	303:	310:	292:			
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,832:	1,885:	1,715:	1,888:	1,893:	1,705:	1,535:	1,492:	1,861:			
Algeria.....	--	19:	26:	19:	18:	--	8:	10:	6:	7:			
Morocco.....	1:	9:	12:	12:	12:	14:	8/	5:	7:	8:	10:		
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	700:	800:	785:	775:	41:	135:	165:	155:	160:			
French West Africa.....	--	181:	200:	--	--	28:	30:	45:	52:	--			
Mozambique.....	--	690:	725:	725:	--	2/	33:	48:	102:	169:	--		
Nigeria.....	--	463:	--	--	--	36:	114:	150:	135:	180:			
Angola.....	73:	124:	128:	135:	--	13:	25:	32:	32:	30:			
Union of South Africa.....	--	66:	100:	--	--	2:	23:	29:	31:	33:			
Australia.....	53:	8:	11:	9:	9:	11:	3:	3:	3:	3:	2:		
Total <u>4/</u>	6,176:	7,547:	8,237:	8,200:	8,546:	2,810:	3,183:	3,204:	3,279:	3,279:	3,386:		
World total <u>4/</u>													
Foreign Free World <u>4/</u>	81,147:	81,845:	84,510:	82,340:	80,095:	31,690:	37,242:	42,720:	41,390:	39,755:			
Communist countries <u>4/</u>	41,140:	40,101:	47,139:	45,712:	46,812:	12,219:	13,796:	16,084:	15,797:	16,516:			
12,219:	18,883:	20,443:	21,013:	19,725:	6,322:	9,353:	11,915:	12,283:	12,275:				

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only after 1941.

8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

(Continued from Page 29)

TALLOW AND GREASES: Estimated production, world and specified countries
average 1951-55 and annual 1956-57

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:			
Canada.....	126	174	190
Mexico.....	64	52	58
United States.....	2,787	3,398	3,337
:	:	:	:
South America:			
Argentina.....	374	392	412
Brazil.....	98	116	116
Chile.....	28	28	28
Colombia.....	71	95	93
Uruguay.....	88	67	70
:	:	:	:
Europe:			
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	31	35	35
Denmark.....	43	51	64
France.....	190	193	183
Germany, West.....	83	95	100
Italy.....	51	60	60
Netherlands.....	50	55	60
Sweden.....	18	20	20
United Kingdom.....	163	213	240
:	:	:	:
Africa:			
Un. of South Africa.....	27	33	52
:	:	:	:
Asia:			
Iran.....	39	50	50
Turkey.....	47	48	50
Japan.....	18	21	20
Pakistan.....	56	56	55
:	:	:	:
Oceania:			
Australia.....	243	281	308
New Zealand.....	103	122	120
World total 2/.....	5,355	6,410	6,450
:	:	:	:

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes estimates for countries for which data are not available and for minor-producing countries.

Prepared for estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States' representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information.
Foreign Agricultural Service.

COTTON -- (Continued from Page 31)

Foreign Free World production in 1957-58 is estimated at a new record high of 16.5 million bales, an increase of 0.7 million over last season. The increase is chiefly the result of larger acreage, or more favorable growing conditions, or both, compared with last season in many foreign countries. These factors contributed to substantial production increases in Mexico, India, and Egypt.

Record crops are expected in Guatemala, Argentina, Nigeria, and Tanganyika because of higher acreage and good weather, and in Syria because of better yields. Improved yields per acre have more than compensated for acreage declines, so that production is larger than a year ago in Brazil, Pakistan, Syria, Greece, and Nicaragua. Lower production is reported for Sudan, Turkey, and Spain because of lower acreage and less favorable growing conditions than a year earlier.

Present indications are that cotton plantings may increase in many foreign countries in 1958-59 because of agricultural development programs already under way; continued government aids to cotton production, expanding mill facilities in cotton producing countries; and slightly higher prices of upland cotton than a year ago.

In the United States, the 1958 total acreage allotment is 17.6 million acres, and through April 25, 1958, growers had signed up 4.9 million acres under the Soil Bank program. Final harvested acreage will also depend, of course, on the amount of underplanting of allotments, weather conditions, and the amount of abandonment.

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